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T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F T H E
Life and Reign
O F
Q U E E N A N N E.

C O N T A I N I N G

A Chronological Accurate Account of
all the Actions, Seiges, Battles, Promotions,
Deaths of remarkable Persons, &c. during
the Reign of that Glorious Monarch.

To which is prefixt a Cut of her late Majesty
Queen ANNE, and another of her Royal Con-
sort Prince GEORGE of DENMARK,
curiously engraved on Copper.

L O N D O N :

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(Price Three Pence)

HISTORY

OF THE

Life and Reign

QUEEN ANNE.

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The History of the Life and Reign of
Queen Anne.

PRINCESS *Anne* of *Denmark*, second Daughter of King *James II.* succeeded to the Crown by Virtue of the *Act of Settlement* made in King *William's* Reign, was accordingly proclaim'd Queen on *March 8, 1701-2* a few Hours after the said King's Death; having first, in her Speech to the Privy-Council, declar'd her Opinion of the Importance of carrying on the Preparations that had been begun for opposing the great Power of *France*.

THE Parliament, which used to be dissolv'd on the Death of the Sovereign, continued to exist by an Act pass'd in the late Reign, both Houses immediately assembled, and the Lords on the 9th, and the Commons on the 10th, presented their Addresses of Condolence for the Death of the King, and Congratulation for her Majesty's happy Accession.

THE next Day the Queen made a Speech to both Houses, telling them, she could not too much lament her unhappiness in succeeding to the

Crown immediately after the Loss of a King, who was the great Support not only of these Kingdoms, but of all *Europe*, being sensible of the Weight and Difficulty it hath brought upon her: And she was glad to find them of her Mind, that too much could not to be done for the Encouragement of her Allies to reduce the exorbitant Power of *France*.

A FEW days after, her Majesty declar'd the Earl of *Marlborough* Captain-General of all her Forces; wrote a Letter to the *States-General*, to assure them of her inviolable Friendship, and her Resolution to maintain the Alliance made with them, and to prosecute the Plan her Predecessor had begun; and sent the said Earl her Ambassador-Extraordinary, the more effectually to assure them of it, and to concert Measures with them.

THE Commons having voted her Majesty the same Revenue for Life, which King *William* had enjoy'd, she came to the Parliament on *March* 30, 1702, thank'd them for it, and generously told them she would give 100,000 l. of it, for the publick Service of the present Year.

ON *April* 12, the corpse of the late King was interr'd in the same vault with King *Charles* II. and the late Queen *Mary*. On the 23d her Majesty was crown'd: And about the same time, an order of council was made, directing the Princess *Sophia* to be publicly pray'd for.

THE Ministry, at this Time, was made up of both parties, *Tories* or *High-Church*, and *Whigs* or those

those of a moderate spirit, who were the truest Friends to King *William*. He had admitted the former in order to gain them; and tho' he made a few removes at the beginning of his last parliament, yet some of the *Tories* were kept in still, and Queen *Anne*, who always lean'd to the high party, had increas'd their number. And now when it was debated in Council, whether *England* should enter into the War as principals or auxiliaries, the *Tories*, with the Earl of *Rocheſter*, the Queen's uncle by the Mother's ſide, at their head, were for the latter; and the *Whigs*, the chief of whom were the dukes of *Somerſet* and *Devonſhire*, were for the former; and the earls of *Marlborough* and *Pembroke* joining with them, brought the majority of the Council to their opinion: and ſo, on *May 4*, war was declar'd againſt *France* and *Spain*. The deſign was to reſtore the balance of *Europe*, by taking the *ſpaniſh* dominions out of the hands of the *French* King, which he had ſeiz'd for his grandſon, and placing the Arch-duke *Charles*, the emperor *Leopold's* ſecond ſon, on the throne of *Spain*, whom the allies now acknowledged as King, in oppoſition to the duke of *Anjou*. And this was the ſcope of the grand Alliance, which king *William* had been forming with the Emperor and the States-General, to which acceded the kings of *Portugal* and *Pruffia*, the duke of *Savoy* and ſeveral others.

Two days after the war was declar'd, the lord *Godolphin* was conſtituted lord high Treafurer: and

and about the same time her Majesty appointed prince *George* of *Denmark*, her royal consort, lord High-admiral, and *Sir George Rooke* vice-admiral of *England*.

THE Parliament of *Scotland* met on *June 9*, being the very convention parliament, which had been continued thro' all king *William's* reign. Duke *Hamilton* and others protested against its being at this time a legal parliament; but they continued to sit notwithstanding, and the Queen adhered to them in opposition to duke *Hamilton* and his party.

ON *July 2*, the parliament of *England* was dissolved, which of course would have expir'd, by the act, six months after the King's death.

WE are now entering upon a war, the most glorious to *England* and her allies, if we consider their almost uninterrupted successes for the several years it lasted, than ever was known. The confederates began with the siege of *Keyserswaert*, a strong town on the *Rhine*, which the elector of *Cologne* had put into the hands of the *French*; and notwithstanding all their efforts to keep it, the allies carried it, and the place surrender'd to them about the beginning of *June*, the *French* Garrison marching out two days after.

IN the mean time, the *French* prevailed in the *Low-Countries*: but the *States-General* having given the command of their forces to the earl of *Marlborough*, he assembled the confederate Troops the beginning of *July*, and march'd after the enemy

my, who every where tired before him, till they entirely abandon'd the *Spanish Guelderland*. He could not bring them to an engagement, but took *Venlo*, Sept 25, *Ruremond* Oct. 6, and *Stevenswaert*, about the same time and *Liege* surrender'd to the allies about the end of that month.

SIR *George Rooke*, with the combin'd *English* and *Dutch* Fleet, and the duke of *Ormond*, who commanded the Land Forces, made an attempt upon *Cadiz*, in *August*, which unluckily miscarried; but this was in some measure compensated by the brave action at *Vigo*, in *October*; where, whilst the duke of *Ormond* made himself master of the forts and batteries, admiral *Hapson*, with a detachment of the fleet, broke thro' a very strong boom, and burnt, sunk, or took the *Spanish* Galleons, with the *French* men of war that convoy'd them, in all, to the number of about 38 sail.

IN the *West-Indies*, the brave admiral *Bembow* engaging with *du Casse's* Squadron, was in a fair way of destroying it, if he had not been basely deserted by some of his Captains. He had his Leg broke to pieces by a chain shot, and yet continued to encourage his men, but died of his wounds some time after. Two of his captains, *Kirby* and *Wade*, being tried and condemn'd at *Jamaica*, for cowardice and breach of orders, were deservedly shot on their return to *Plymouth*, not being suffer'd to set foot on there.

AT home, the new parliament met on Oct. 20,
for

for which the elections had generally gone in favour of those call'd the *Tory* or *High-Church* party. The commons labour'd hard for a bill to *prevent occasional conformity*, which was design'd to exclude all dissenters from places of profit or trust, for which some of them would qualify themselves by receiving the sacrament *once* at church. The bill pass'd the commons, but the lords made such amendments to it, that it was at length dropped. The commons pass'd it again in the two succeeding sessions, and it was as often thrown out by the lords.

ON Dec. 10, the Queen acquainted the commons by a message, that she had conferr'd the title of Duke upon the earl of *Marlborough*, for his eminent services, and assign'd him 5000 *l.* a year out of the revenues of the post-office, during her life; desiring they would perpetuate it to him and his posterity. But this they did not think fit to do.

The Marquis of *Normandy* was about the same time made duke of *Buckingham*. And within this year died; the famous politician the earl of *Sunderland*; *Aubrey de Vere*, the last earl of *Oxford* of that family, and the first earl of *England*; and Sir *Marmaduke Langdale*, lord *Langdale* of *Holme*, one of king *Charles II's* Generals.

A clause was added to a Bill by the lords, and and pass'd into a law, making it high-treason for any one to endeavour to deprive or hinder the next successor, according to the said acts,
from

from succeeding after her majesty. by which the *Hanover* succession was further secured, tho' it pass'd the Commons by a majority of but one voice.

THE ill treatment of the settlement at *Darien*, and the long continuance of the convention parliament, had thrown the *scotch* nation into a violent ferment, and very much strengthen'd the party against the revolution. The discontents ran so high, that the Queen thought fit to dissolve that parliament, and to call a new one, which met on *May 6, 1703*; but they refus'd to grant any supply, both in this session and the next till they had got an act of security pass'd, in which it was provided, that in default of issue by the queen, the same person should not be king or queen both of *England* and *scotland*, unless the honour and sovereignty of *scotland*, the freedom of parliaments, the religion, liberty and trade of the Nation be secured from *English* or any foreign influence.

THE duke of *Mariborough* opened the campaign of 1703 with the siege of *Bonne*, belonging to the elector of *Cologne*, and took it in a few days: then marching into the *Low-Countries*, where the *French* stood upon the defensive within their lines, he made himself master of *Huy*; and finding it impossible to bring the marshals *Villeroy* and *Beufflers* to an engagement, he finish'd the campaign with the reduction of *Limbourg*.

In the mean time the *French* were greatly su-

perior in *Germany* and *Italy*. In the latter, the duke of *Savoy* was in danger of being driven out of his dominions, had he not been fortunately join'd by count *Staremberg*. In the former, the duke of *Bavaria* having declar'd for *France*, and taken *Ulm* the last year, this year made himself master of *Ratisbon* and *Augsburg*; and being joined by marshal *Kellers*, push'd his conquests with such rapidity, that the whole empire was in great danger; whilst count *Tallard* made himself master of *Old Brisac*, and retok *Landau*, after having defeated the *Germans* in the battle of *Spire*.

IN *Nov.* was the most terrible storm of wind that ever was known in *England* which beginning about midnight, on the 26th, and continuing some hours, did incredible damage both by sea and land; and many lives were lost: among the rest, the bishop of *Bath* and *Wells* and his lady were both kill'd in their beds. This surprizing tempest is, not without cause, still known by the name of the great storm.

THE archduke *Charles*, now acknowledg'd king of *Spain* by the allies, having first visited the *Hague*, arriv'd in *England* about the end of the year, where he was royally entertain'd by the Queen and prince *George* at *Windsor*; and after a few days sail'd with the combin'd fleet for *Portugal*, where he arriv'd with the *English* and *Dutch* auxiliaries, towards the end of *Feb.*

THE year 1704 began with some changes in the ministry, in favour of those call'd *Whigs* or
Low-

Lowchurch: particularly, *Robert Harley*, esq; was made secretary of state in the room of the earl of *Nottingham*, and *Henry St. John*, esq; secretary of war: politick, intriguing men, but both then generally deem'd whigs.

The empire being in the utmost danger from the junction of the *French* and *Bavarians*, the duke of *Marlborough* form'd a scheme for its deliverance, which was approv'd by the Queen, and the *Dutch*, upon his Grace's representations, came into it. In pursuance of this scheme, the duke march'd with a surprising expedition towards the *Danube*, and having drove the enemy from the important post of *Schellenberg*, and taken *Donauwert*, pass'd that river; and joining prince *Eugene*, these two consummate generals, on Aug. 2. attack'd the grand army of the French and Bavarians, at *Blenheim*, near *Hochstet*; and gave them a most signal defeat. Upwards of 30 squadrons of French were push'd into the *Danube*, of whom the greatest part perish'd. Count *Tallard*, several of his general officers, near 1200 other officers, and 13,000 common soldiers were made prisoners; besides which, the enemy's loss was reckon'd to be above 20,000. This great victory cost the allies 4000 men kill'd, and 7000 wounded; after which; they retook *Ulm*, *Landau*. and *Traerbach*; and all *Bavaria* submitted to the conquerors. Count *Tallard* was brought over to *England*, and sent down to *Nottingham*, where he remained some years. The queen settled the manor of *Woodstock*

upon the duke of *Marlborough*, where *Eilenheim-House* was magnificently erected for him, at her Majesty's charge, as a monument of this glorious day.

GIBRALTAR was taken this year by sir *George Rooke*, who soon after engag'd the *French* fleet near *Malaga*, with doubtful success, The *French* and *Spaniards* besieg'd *Gibraltar* the next year; but the prince of *Hesse D'Armstadt*, who commanded there, and sir *John Leake*, the *English* admiral, oblig'd them to raise the siege, after they had been before it six months.

AMONG the men of note who died this year, was the famous *John Locke*, esq; author of the *Essay upon Human Understanding*, &c.

THE emperor *Leopold* died in April, 1705, and was succeeded by the emperor *Joseph*, his eldest son.

THIS year there were some farther alterations at court in favour of the *Whigs*. The duke of *Newcastle* was made lord privy-seal in the room of the duke of *Buckingham*: and some time after, *William Cooper*, esq; was made lord-keeper in the room of sir *Nathan Wright*. He was afterwards created a peer, and had the title of lord-chancellor. The parliament was dissolved on April 5, and there was great contests at the elections for a new one, between High-church and Low-church, tho' they went generally in favour of the latter.

THE duke of *Marlborough* marched towards the *Moselle*, and designed to begin the campaign with

with the siege of *Saar-Louis*: but the slowness of the Germans in joining him forc'd him to lay by his project on that side. So he march'd back in all haste into the Low-Countries, where he arriv'd time enough to save the citadel of *Liege*, which the French had invested; after which he recover'd *Huy*, forc'd the French lines on the *Maese*, and would have attack'd the enemy in their camp at *Parck*, had not the deputies of the *States* been against it. When the campaign was over, he went to *Vienna*, where the Emperor gave him the lordship of *Mildenheim* in *Suabia*, and erecting it into a principality; whereby his grace obtain'd the Title of prince of *Mildenheim*.

THINGS were badly manag'd in *Portugal* last year. This year the confederates under the earl of *Galway* had some success, tho' not equal to what was expected.

THE main thing was king *Charles's* success in *Catalonia*. The confederate land and sea Forces, under the earl of *Peterborough*, and sir *Cloudsley Shovel*, made themselves masters of *Barcelona*, chiefly by the indefatigable constancy, valour and courage of that nobleman: in consequence of which all *Catalonia* became subject to king *Charles*: and almost all the whole kingdom of *Valencia* submitted to him soon after.

THE new parliament met, Oct. 25. In this session were great debates about the danger of the church, which had been the cry in king *William's* reign, and was now industriously reviv'd, under
the

the queen's whig ministry, by the opposite party. But it was voted, that the Church was not in danger.

AN act was pass'd for farther securing the protestant succession, whereby it was made high treason for any privy-counsellor to neglect or refuse to proclaim the successor, according to the acts upon the Queen's demise. And lords-justices were appointed by the same act for continuing the government in the name of the successor, till he or she should arrive in the kingdom.

CATHARINE queen dowager, widow of king Charles II. died on Dec 20, at Lisbon. This year also put an end to the life of the famous *Titus Oates*.

ON May 12, 1706, being *sunday*, the duke of *Marlborough* and *M. d'Auverquerque* totally routed, with a dreadful slaughter, the french army under the duke of *Bavaria* and marshal *Villeroi*, in the famous battle of *Ramillies*; the consequence of which glorious victory, was the reduction of almost all the *spanish Netherlands* by the end of the campaign, the greatest part of the towns submitting upon the first approach of the conquerors. As a farther reward of the duke's good services, his titles were continued to his posterity by act of parliament, settling them on his daughters, according to their seniority, and their heirs male; and the 5000*l.* per Annum out of the *Post-Office* was made perpetual.

IN *Italy*, the allies were no less successful. The Duke

Duke of *Savoy* had been reduc'd to the utmost extremity, and his capital city *Turin* was this year besieg'd by the *French*. But prince *Eugene*, after a most difficult and surprising march, having joined him, they defeated the enemy in a memorable battle, *Sept*, 7. N. S. and forced them to raise the siege. After which they took town after town in the *Milanese*, till the *French* were oblig'd to evacuate it, and at last to abandon all their conquests in *Italy*.

BARCELONA was this year block'd up by sea, with the *French* fleet under the count de *Thoulouse*, whilst king *Philip* and *M. de Tesse* besieg'd it by land. But sir *John Leake* with the *English* fleet, having oblig'd the *French* admiral to retire with precipitation, and the earl of *Peterborough*, at the same time, arriving with a body of troops he had got together, the enemy were oblig'd entirely to quit their design.

THE marquis *das Minas* and the earl of *Galway*, after having taken several places, advanc'd as far as *Madrid*, which submitted to king *Charles*, and he was proclaim'd there. But either thro' a misunderstanding between the generals, or king *Charles's* indolence, ie delaying to come and join them, all were lost again. King *Philip's* army under the duke of *Berwick* became superior to the allies, they were oblig'd to retire from *Madrid* with as much haste as they came thither.

THIS year was remarkable for beginning, and the next for compleating the union of the two kingdoms.

doms of *England* and *Scotland*. Pursuant to acts pass'd in both nations, the Queen appointed 31 commissioners for *England* and as many for *Scotland*, to treat upon this important affair; who, after about 40 meetings at the Cockpit, on *July* 22, sign'd the 25 articles of union agreed upon, which were approv'd by the Queen. The project met with great opposition in *Scotland*, and occasion'd such tumults as seem'd to threaten an insurrection, the people thinking they were going to lose their antient belov'd independency. However, the parliament of that kingdom, by a majority, ratify'd the articles of union, on *Jan.* 16, 1706 7; as did afterwards the majority of both houses in *England*, and the act receiv'd the royal assent on *March* 6. By these articles, the two kingdoms were, on *May* 1, 1707, and for ever after, united into one, by the name of Great-Britain, to be represented by one and the same parliament. The respective church governments, episcopal in *England*, and presbyterian in *Scotland*, were secur'd by the acts of ratification of the respective parliaments. The protestant succession to the united kingdom was likewise establish'd by the articles.

FORTUNE seem'd at a stand in 1707. or rather to declare for the enemy. The earl of *Galway* lost the battle of *Almanza* in *Spain*, in which he too hastily engag'd against a much greater force; the consequence of which was fatal to the allies, *Marshal Villars* made himself master of the Ger-

man lines at *Biehl* and *Stolhoffen*, and would have proceeded farther, if the elector of *Hanover* with the imperial forces, had not stopp'd his progress. In the *Netherlands*, the duke of *Marlborough* could not bring the duke of *Vendosme* to an engagement, and both sides only preserv'd what they had at the beginning of the campaign. The design upon *Toulon*, carried on by the duke of *Savoy* and prince *Eugene*, with the assistance of the confederate fleet under sir *Cloudsley Shovel*, unhappily miscarried; tho' they furiously bombarded the town both by sea and land, before they retir'd. Sir *Cloudsley*, in his return from this expedition, was lost, with three of his best ships, on the rocks near *Scilly*.

THE first parliament of *Great-Britain* met on Oct. 23, without any new election for *England*; and on Dec. 23, both houses, in an address, declar'd their opinion, *That no peace could be honourable or safe, if Spain, the West-Indies, or any part of the Spanish monarchy, be suffer'd to remain under the power of the house of Bourbon*: To which the queen, in her answer, agreed.

THE beginning of 1708, Mr. *Gregg*, a clerk in Mr. secretary *Harley's* office, was executed as a traitor, for corresponding with the enemy. This affair made a great noise, and many expected he would have made some discovery; but in the paper he deliver'd to the sheriff he took all the guilt on himself. About the same time, Mr. *Harley* resign'd his office, as did Mr. *St. John*, and sir *Simon Harcourt*, attorney-General.

THE *French* king, provok'd at the late attempt upon *Toulon*, thought fit to retaliate by carrying the war into *Great-Britain*. Accordingly, the pretender (now call'd the *Chevalier de St George*) embark'd on board the *French* fleet, with a body of troops, for *Scotland*. But upon the timely approach of *sir George Byng*, with the *English* fleet, they made the best of their way back to *Dunkirk*.

THE glorious success of this year's campaign, made amends for the disasters of the last. 'Tis true, the *French* were before-hand with the allies, and having surpriz'd *Ghent* and *Bruges*, invested *Oudenarde* on *July 9*. But prince *Eugene*, and the duke of *Marlborough* coming up with them two days after, a bloody battle ensu'd, in which the *French* were totally routed.

AFTER this, prince *Eugene* sat down before *Lisle*, *Aug. 13*, N. S. the duke covering the siege with the rest of the army. This was an arduous undertaking, but carried on with such vigour and conduct, that the town surrender'd on *Oct. 23*, and the citadel on *Dec. 10*. What facilitated its reduction, was the famous battle of *Wynendale*, wherein general *Webb*, with a much inferior force, got the victory over count *de la Motte*, who endeavour'd to intercept a convoy coming for the relief of the allied army before *Lisle*. *Ghent* and *Bruges* were soon after recover'd.

SIR *John Leake* took *Cagliari*, the capital of *Sardinia*, upon which the whole island submitted: and afterwards, by the assistance of a body of land-

land forces under general *Stanhope*, he reduc'd *Port-Mahon* and the whole island of *Minorca*.

WHILST success thus attended our arms abroad, we were afflicted with a melancholy loss at home, in the death of prince *George of Denmark*, who was carried off by an asthma and dropsy, Oct. 28, at *Kensington*. He was a prince of great justice and humanity, an hearty friend to the revolution, and zealously attach'd to the protestant and british interest. He liv'd in the most perfect harmony and affection with his royal consort the queen who was inconsolable for his death. Sir *George Rooke* the famous admiral, died also this year.

A NEW parliament, the second of *Great Britain*, met on Nov. 16, which was open'd by commission, on occasion of her Majesty's great loss.

IN the beginning of the year 1709, the *French* king made some overtures of peace. In consequence of which, a treaty was begun at the *Hague*, and 40 preliminary articles were agreed upon; but as by one of them, king *Philip* was to quit the *spanish* dominions, this being not at all relish'd by the french court, the treaty came to nothing.

THE peace being thus broke off, both armies took the field. The *French* kept in their intrenchment, and the allies took *Tournay*, both town and citadel. Soon after, was fought the battle of *Blagny*, or *Malplaquet*. The french were posted in a wood, trebly entrenched, and strongly barricado'd; and yet the duke of *Marlborough* attack'd them, and after having been several times

repuls'd, drove them from their intrenchments, and gain'd a compleat victory, chiefly by the bravery of the *English* headed by general *Withers*, the earl of *Orkney*, the duke of *Argyle*, and other young noblemen. But the French fought with such fury, that the victory cost the allies near 18,000 men. After this they invested *Mons*, which surrender'd upon honourable terms.

WHILST the duke was thus pursuing his conquests in *Flanders*, a party was secretly forming against him at home, chiefly by Mr. *Harley* and Mr. *St. John*. Mr. *Harley* had been a *Whig*, and came of a dissenting family, but being an artful, insinuating man, had by means of Mrs. *Hill*, afterwards *Masbam*, private access to the queen; and both by their intrigues first gave her majesty an ill opinion of the whigs, and of the great power, at court, of the duke and dutchess of *Mariborough* and their friends, and then prejudic'd her against the management and continuance of the war. Mrs. *Masbam* was a relation of the dutchess, and had by her been introduc'd into the queen's service; and she by mr. *Harley*'s instructions had so insinuated her self into her majesty's favour, that she wholly ingross'd the royal ear, and supplanted her benefactress: which pav'd the way for mr. *Harley* and his associates to undermine the duke and his friends, in order to set up themselves. Towards which the following circumstance contributed not a little.

ON Nov. 5, Dr. *Sacheverel* preach'd his furious

ous sermon against the whigs, before the lord-mayor, sir *Samuel Garrard*, at *St. Paul's*. which he printed under the odd title of *The perils of false Brethren both in Church and state*. In this sermon he strenuously asserts the high notions of hereditary right, passive-obedience and non-resistance, gives an odious turn to the revolution, the protestant succession, the union, and the toleration granted to dissenters; and insinuates the church to be in danger under the present administration. It is impossible to express what a ferment this rais'd in the nation. He was impeach'd by the commons of high crimes and misdemeanors, had a solemn trial before the lords, from *February 27*, 1709-10, to *march 10*; and was at last sentenc'd not to preach for three years, and his sermon to be burnt by the common hangman. But the enemies of the ministry had so represented the church to be struck at thro' his sides, that as he went to and from *Westminster-Hall*, the several days of his trial, he was attended by vast multitudes of the lower sort of people, who abus'd all that would not pull off their hats to him, and cry out for the church; and proceeded so far as to demolish several meeting houses, and make bonfires of the materials with loud huzzas, of high-church and Sacheverel. In short he was represented as the great patron of the church, and as persecuted for its sake; and the Queen herself seem'd to be not a little affected by it. If Mr. *Harley* and his confederates were not at the bottom of this, they certainly

tainly made their advantage of it, to bring about the change they were aiming at. Queen *Anne* was, doubtless, a good and well-meaning princess, but had high notions of the church. Whilst prince *George*, who was of moderate principles, liv'd, the whigs got the ascendant; but now by artfully applying to the queen's passion for the church, she soon became the easy property of the Tories, since they could not rule by the whigs. But it was some time before they brought their matters to bear.

THE *French* king, in the beginning of 1710, made fresh offers of peace, which produc'd the treaty of *Gertruydenberg*; but this like the former, was only design'd to amuse and divide the allies. It was spun out till *July*, and then broke off, the *French* expecting more advantageous terms from the change of the ministry in *England*, which they foresaw would soon happen. In the mean time the confederates under the duke of *Marlborough* and prince *Eugene* took *Douay*, *Béthune*, *St. Venant* and *Aire*.

IN *Spain*, king *Charles*, with general *Stanhope*, having defeated king *Philip* in the battles of *Almenara* and *Saragossa*, made his triumphant entry into *Madrid*; but was soon oblig'd to retire from thence, his rival becoming superior by fresh re-inforcements. After this, eight *English* battalions and as many squadrons were attack'd in *Brihuega*, and made prisoners of war; which was follow'd by an obstinate fight near *Villaviciosa*,

ofa, in which count *Staremborg* was worsted.

THESE mistortunes were no bad news to the enemies of the ministry in *England*, where were now high-church addresses in abundance, which prevail'd over the whig addresses, owing chiefly to the spirit which *Sacheverel* had raised. And now the earl of *Sunderland*, son-in-law to the duke of *Marlborough*, was remov'd from the office of secretary of state. The earl of *Godolphin*, whose son had married the duke's eldest daughter, soon follow'd, being dismiss'd from his post of lord high treasurer. Mr. *Harley* was made a commissioner of the treasury; mr. St. John secretary of state, in the room of mr. *Boyle*; sir Simon *Harcourt*, lord-keeper in the room of lord-chancellor *Cowper*; and the earl of *Rochester* president of the council. All these alterations were in favour of the Tories, and were soon follow'd by others; and finally, in favour of them the parliament was dissolv'd in *September*.

BEFORE these changes, upon the death of lord chief-justice *Holt*, sir *Thomas Parker* a famous manager against Dr. *Sacheverel*, was made lord chief-justice of the *Queen's-Bench*; but not without some difficulty.

THE Tories now carried all before them in the elections: high-church and *Sacheverel* did the business. The new parliament met on *Nov 25*, with an house of commons entirely devoted to the new ministers.

THE *marquis de Guiscard* a French papist, being

being seiz'd for high-treason; and brought before a committee of council, appear'd like a mad-man, and advancing to mr *Harley*, stabb'd him with a penknife in the breast. He afterwards died in *Nevegate* of the wounds and bruises he receiv'd in the scuffle; but mr. *Harley* recover'd.

THE emperor *Joseph* died in April 1711, and *Charles III.* of *Spain*, his brother, was chosen emperor in Oct. by the name of *Charles VI.*

MR. HARLEY introduc'd and perfected his project for satisfying the publick debts, by incorporating a company to trade to the south-seas; and in *May*, he was created earl of *Oxford* and earl *Mortimer*, and constituted lord high-treasurer. Mr. *St. John* was afterwards created viscount *Bolimbroke*, and the lord-keeper *Harcourt* made a peer and lord-chancellor.

THE duke of *Marlborough*, not yet laid aside, surpriz'd the *French* lines near *Arlenx*, having first by stratagem drawn off the enemy another way. After this, he besieg'd and took *Bouchain*.

THE ministry being now bent upon a peace almost on any terms, mr. Prior was sent privately into *France*, and M. *Mesnager* came over to *England*, and sign'd some preliminary articles. *Bolimbroke* himself went afterwards to *France*, to prosecute what Prior had began.

THE parliament meeting in *Dec.* the commons fell in entirely with the ministry; but the house of lords being not likely to do so, twelve new peers were created at once to make a majority.

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And in this session the *Occasional Conformity-Bill* was pass'd under a new title.

THE duke of Marlborough, not likely to chime in with the ministers, was first industriously defam'd, as if he wanted to continue the war for his own advantage, and then attack'd in parliament, upon some frivolous pretences, which they made nothing of. However this gave the queen a handle to remove him on *Dec. 30*, and he was succeeded in the command of the forces by the duke of Ormond, who was entirely dispos'd to comply with the pacifick schemes of the ministers. As to the duke of Marlborough, he obtain'd leave to go abroad; and so left the kingdom, and return'd no more till the day the queen died.

THE consequences for negotiating a peace, began at Utrecht, *Jan. 29, 1711-12*. But it was a great while before any thing could be agreed upon.

IN the mean time the campaign was open'd, and prince Eugene had a fair opportunity of attacking the enemy with advantage. But how was he surpriz'd, when the duke of Ormond told him, he had orders not to act offensively! and soon after he propos'd to the prince a cessation of arms, which not being agreed to, he march'd off with the British troops, left the prince to carry on the siege of Landrecy alone, and gave the French an opportunity to take Montagne, St. Amand, and Marchienne; after which

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which they re-took Douay, Bouchain, and Quefnoy, which last prince Eugene had reduc'd a little before.

IN Nov. duke Hamilton and lord Mohun; upon some private quarrel, fought a duel, and both lost their lives. Great endeavours were used by some to make this a party affair.

RICHARD Cromwell, once lord-protector, and son of the great Oliver, died this year; as did also the earl of Godolphin, late lord-treasurer.

THE peace was sign'd at Utrecht. on March 31. 1713, by all but the ministers of the Emperor, who did not come in till a year after. Tho' Dunkirk was to be demolish'd, and the English had Gibraltar, and Port-mahon, by this treaty, and there were some other good things in it; yet Philip was left in the peaceable possession of the crown of Spain, to dispossess him of which, and so to restore the balance of power, was the chief ground of the war.

THE parliament having continued almost its three years, was dissolved on Aug. 8, and a new one met in Feb. following, which was not quite so favourable to the ministers as the former; tho' they pass'd the Schism-Bill, design'd to suppress the Schools of the dissenters, which receiv'd the royal-assent on June 25. This bill seems to have been pull'd on by Bollingbroke, and not by the lord-treasurer. The princess Sophia, dutchess-dowager of Hanover, died suddenly, at a great age, a little before: by which the right of succession

cession to the British crown devolv'd upon the elector her son.

AFTER the peace, there was nothing but quarrels and contentions among the ministers. Bolingbroke was for undermining the treasurer, as not enduring to be second in the administration, and to gratify his ambition was for pushing matters to extremity against the whigs; and was even suspected of designs against the protestant succession, and in favour of the pretender; whilst the parliament, it must be own'd, took all proper measures against the latter, and in favour of the former. They were also loud against the treaty of commerce of Spain, supposed to be made under Bolingbroke's management, and as it stood, to be very prejudicial to the trade of the nation. So that to save him, as it was judg'd, the queen prorogu'd the parliament, on July 9. The case of the poor Catalans was now also the subject of much clamour. They had own'd prince Charles and we had taken them for our allies; but now they were left to the mercy of king Philip. Barcelona was besieg'd by him, and, after a vigorous resistance, forc'd to submit in September; which was after the Queen's death.

HER majesty had been in a very declining state for some time, and the animosity between the treasurer and secretary, which broke out into a flame upon the rising of the parliament, was thought to hasten her end. However the latter prevail'd, and the white-staff was taken from
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the earl of Oxford. This occasion'd the dukes of Somerset and Argyle to come into the council, who were follow'd by other privy-councillors, friends to the Hanoverian succession; which gave a turn to that board, and by their advice the Queen gave the white-staff to the duke of Shrewsbury. She had fallen into fits before, which took away her senses, but was now come to herself. However she soon relaps'd, and on the first of August, 1714, expir'd, in the fiftieth year of her age, and thirteenth of her reign. She was undoubtedly a most virtuous, just and pious princess; but having no ill designs herself, was easily led by her favourites. The greatest part of her reign was glorious, and the whole might have been so, if she had not been abused by those whom she favour'd with her confidence.

F I N I S.

